

REMARKS

The Office Action of July 1, 2005 has been received and its contents carefully considered. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and allowance of the above-captioned application.

Claims 1-23 remain pending in the application.

On page 2 of the Office Action, claims 22 and 23 have been objected to for failing to limit the subject matter of the previous claims.

In the Office Action, the Examiner asserts that claim 22 does not further limit the signal transformer as claimed in claim 1. Claim 22 has been rewritten into proper independent form. Accordingly, the objections to claims 22 and 23 are respectfully requested to be withdrawn.

On pages 2-5 of the Office Action, claims 1-23 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable in light of the cited references. Claims 1-3, 20-23 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Chamberlin. Claims 4-11 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Chamberlin in view of Usui. Claims 12-19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Chamberlin in view of Ferenez.

Applicants' Figure 1 illustrates an exemplary embodiment of the signal transformer as recited in the claims. In exemplary Figure 1, the primary limb 1 is shown at least partly enclosed by the primary winding 2. In addition, secondary limbs 4, 5 are shown at least partly enclosed with secondary windings 6, as well as controlled windings 3. Therefore, Applicants' Figure 1 shows each of the secondary windings 4, 5 at least partly enclosed by respective controlled winding 3.

The foregoing features are broadly encompassed by Applicants' independent claim 1. For example, claim 1 recites, among other features a signal transformer having a primary limb and a secondary limb, wherein a secondary winding at least partly encloses the respective secondary limb, and wherein a respective control winding at least partly encloses a respective secondary limb.

This differs from the disclosure in the Chamberlin patent of which, in particular, Figure 5 is relied upon in the Office Action. Figure 5 of Chamberlin, the Office Action alleges primary limb 32 is wound by primary winding 42 and also discloses a secondary limb 36 which is wound by a secondary winding 38 as well as an additional secondary limb 34 which is wound by additional secondary winding 44. The Office Action states that Chamberlin discloses the claimed invention except for the control winding located on the secondary limb. The Office Action states that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to merely rearrange the parts of the invention so that a control winding would be located on the secondary limb based on the holding of *In re Japikse*.

However, the mere presence of the parts being rearranged in the claimed invention does not support a finding of obviousness. The prior art still must provide a motivation or suggestion to one of skill in the art to make the necessary changes to meet the claimed invention. *Ex parte Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co.* 223 USPQ 351,153 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1984). (See MPEP §2144.04(VI)(C)).

Only at column 2, line 68-column 3, line 2, is there any suggestion in Chamberlin that one of the windings serves as a control winding for the transformer. In this case, Chamberlin discloses that it is primary winding 42 that serves as the control winding. Chamberlin provides no suggestion or disclosure of an alternative

embodiment wherein a winding would act as a control winding on the secondary limbs. Therefore, Chamberlin fails to disclose secondary windings each having a control winding located thereon. In addition, Chamberlin fails to provide any suggestion of modifying his arrangement of coils such that the primary coil would be moved to a secondary limb to serve as a control winding.

Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of the claims 1-3, 20-23 be withdrawn.

For proper *prima facie* case of obviousness to be made, at least all of the elements of the claim must be taught by the references, any suggestion or motivation to combine must come from the references themselves, in a reasonable expectation of success must be present.

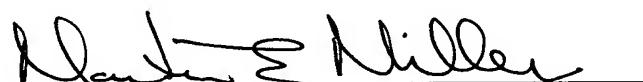
Therefore, the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness because Chamberlin does not disclose a control winding partly enclosing a secondary limb. In addition, neither Usui nor Ferenez discloses or suggests a control winding partly enclosing a respective secondary winding. For the above reasons, it respectfully requested that the rejections of claims 4-19 also be withdrawn.

Should any questions arise in connection with this application, or should the Examiner believe a telephone conference would be helpful in resolving any remaining issues pertaining to this application, the undersigned respectfully requests that he be contacted at the number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,

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